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ESSB 5990 - H COMM AMD By Committee on Appropriations

ADOPTED 04/24/2003

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:

"Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.728 and 2002 c 290 s 21 and 2002 c 50 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

No person serving a sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter and committed to the custody of the department shall leave the confines of the correctional facility or be released prior to the expiration of the sentence except as follows:

- (1) Except as otherwise provided for in subsection (2) of this section, the term of the sentence of an offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department may be reduced by earned release time in accordance with procedures that shall be by the correctional and promulgated agency jurisdiction in which the offender is confined. The earned release time shall be for good behavior and good performance, as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender with earned release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits. Any program established pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release credits for presentence incarceration. If an offender is transferred from a county jail to the department, the administrator of a county jail facility shall certify to the department the amount of time spent in custody at the facility and the amount of earned release time. offender who has been convicted of a felony committed after July 23, 1995, that involves any applicable deadly weapon enhancements under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both, shall not receive any good time credits or earned release time for that portion of his or her sentence that results from any deadly weapon enhancements.
- 29 <u>(a)</u> In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent 30 offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or

- 1 after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned
- 2 release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence. In the
- 3 case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex
- 4 offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 2003,
- 5 the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the
- 6 <u>sentence</u>.
- 7 (b)(i) In the case of an offender who qualifies under (b)(ii) of
- 8 this subsection, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifty
- 9 percent of the sentence.
- 10 (ii) An offender is qualified to earn up to fifty percent of
- 11 aggregate earned release time under this subsection (1)(b) if he or
- 12 she:
- 13 (A) Is classified in one of the two lowest risk categories under
- 14 (b)(iii) of this subsection;
- 15 (B) Is not confined pursuant to a sentence for:
- 16 <u>(I) A sex offense;</u>
- 17 (II) A violent offense;
- (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 19 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW
- 20 10.99.020;
- 21 (V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 22 (VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to
- 23 <u>violate, RCW 69.50.401</u> by manufacture or delivery or possession with
- 24 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- 25 (VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to
- violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);
- 27 and
- 28 (C) Has no prior conviction for:
- 29 (I) A sex offense;
- 30 (II) A violent offense;
- 31 (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 32 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW
- 33 10.99.020;
- 34 (V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 35 (VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to
- 36 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with
- 37 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or

(VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor). (iii) For purposes of determining an offender's eligibility under this subsection (1)(b), the department shall perform a risk assessment of every offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department who has no current or prior conviction for a sex offense, a violent offense, a crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411, a felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020, a violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary), a violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, or a violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor). The department must classify each assessed offender in one of four risk categories between highest and lowest risk.

(iv) The department shall recalculate the earned release time and reschedule the expected release dates for each qualified offender under this subsection (1)(b).

- (v) This subsection (1)(b) applies retroactively to eligible offenders serving terms of total confinement in a state correctional facility as of the effective date of this section.
- 23 <u>(vi) This subsection (1)(b) does not apply to offenders convicted</u> 24 after July 1, 2010.
 - (c) In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed one-third of the total sentence;
 - (2)(a) A person convicted of a sex offense or an offense categorized as a serious violent offense, assault in the second degree, vehicular homicide, vehicular assault, assault of a child in the second degree, any crime against persons where it is determined in accordance with RCW 9.94A.602 that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon at the time of commission, or any felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed before July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;

(b) A person convicted of a sex offense, a violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or a felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed on or after July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;

- (c) The department shall, as a part of its program for release to the community in lieu of earned release, require the offender to propose a release plan that includes an approved residence and living arrangement. All offenders with community placement or community custody terms eligible for release to community custody status in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;
- (d) The department may deny transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section if the department determines an offender's release plan, including proposed residence location and living arrangements, may violate the conditions of the sentence or conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the offender at risk to reoffend, or present a risk to victim safety or community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory provision regarding conditions for community custody or community placement;
- (3) An offender may leave a correctional facility pursuant to an authorized furlough or leave of absence. In addition, offenders may leave a correctional facility when in the custody of a corrections officer or officers;
- (4)(a) The secretary may authorize an extraordinary medical placement for an offender when all of the following conditions exist:
- 31 (i) The offender has a medical condition that is serious enough to 32 require costly care or treatment;
- (ii) The offender poses a low risk to the community because he or she is physically incapacitated due to age or the medical condition; and
- 36 (iii) Granting the extraordinary medical placement will result in 37 a cost savings to the state.

- (b) An offender sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole is not eligible for an extraordinary medical placement.
- (c) The secretary shall require electronic monitoring for all offenders in extraordinary medical placement unless the electronic monitoring equipment interferes with the function of the offender's medical equipment or results in the loss of funding for the offender's medical care. The secretary shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed.
- 11 (d) The secretary may revoke an extraordinary medical placement 12 under this subsection at any time((-)):
 - (5) The governor, upon recommendation from the clemency and pardons board, may grant an extraordinary release for reasons of serious health problems, senility, advanced age, extraordinary meritorious acts, or other extraordinary circumstances;
 - (6) No more than the final six months of the sentence may be served in partial confinement designed to aid the offender in finding work and reestablishing himself or herself in the community;
 - (7) The governor may pardon any offender;

- (8) The department may release an offender from confinement any time within ten days before a release date calculated under this section; and
- (9) An offender may leave a correctional facility prior to completion of his or her sentence if the sentence has been reduced as provided in RCW 9.94A.870.
- Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an offender sentenced for a felony crime listed in RCW 9.94A.540 as subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of total confinement shall not be released from total confinement before the completion of the listed mandatory minimum sentence for that felony crime of conviction unless allowed under RCW 9.94A.540, however persistent offenders are not eligible for extraordinary medical placement.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
- 36 The legislature declares that the changes to the maximum

- 1 percentages of earned release time in this act do not create any
- 2 expectation that the percentage of earned release time cannot be
- 3 revised and offenders have no reason to conclude that the maximum
- 4 percentage of earned release time is an entitlement or creates any
- 5 liberty interest. The legislature retains full control over the right
- 6 to revise the percentages of earned release time available to offenders
- 7 at any time. This section applies to persons convicted on or after the
- 8 effective date of this section.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
- 11 (1) When the department performs a risk assessment pursuant to RCW
- 9.94A.500, or to determine a person's conditions of supervision, the
- 13 risk assessment shall classify the offender into one of at least four
- 14 risk categories.
- 15 (2) The department shall supervise every offender sentenced to a
- 16 term of community custody, community placement, or community
- 17 supervision:

- 18 (a) Whose risk assessment places that offender in one of the two
- 19 highest risk categories; or
- 20 (b) Regardless of the offender's risk category if:
- 21 (i) The offender's current conviction is for:
- 22 (A) A sex offense;
 - (B) A violent offense;
- 24 (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 25 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;
- 26 (E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 27 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to
- violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with
- 29 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- 30 (G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to
- 31 violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);
- 32 (ii) The offender has a prior conviction for:
- 33 (A) A sex offense;
- 34 (B) A violent offense;
- 35 (C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 36 (D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;

- 1 (E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 2 (F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 3 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 4 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
 - (G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);
- 7 (iii) The conditions of the offender's community custody, community 8 placement, or community supervision include chemical dependency 9 treatment;
- 10 (iv) The offender was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650 or 9.94A.670; 11 or
- 12 (v) The offender is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745.
- 14 (3) The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise any 15 offender sentenced to a term of community custody, community placement, 16 or community supervision unless the offender is one for whom 17 supervision is required under subsection (2) of this section.
 - (4) This section expires July 1, 2010.

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19 **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.94A.700 and 2002 c 175 s 13 are each amended to read 20 as follows:

When a court sentences an offender to a term of total confinement in the custody of the department for any of the offenses specified in this section, the court shall also sentence the offender to a term of community placement as provided in this section. Except as provided in section 3 of this act, the department shall supervise any sentence of community placement imposed under this section.

- 27 (1) The court shall order a one-year term of community placement 28 for the following:
- 29 (a) A sex offense or a serious violent offense committed after July 30 1, 1988, but before July 1, 1990; or
- 31 (b) An offense committed on or after July 1, 1988, but before July 32 25, 1999, that is:
 - (i) Assault in the second degree;
- 34 (ii) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 35 (iii) A crime against persons where it is determined in accordance

with RCW 9.94A.602 that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon at the time of commission; or

- (iv) A felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.660.
 - (2) The court shall sentence the offender to a term of community placement of two years or up to the period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728, whichever is longer, for:
 - (a) An offense categorized as a sex offense committed on or after July 1, 1990, but before June 6, 1996, including those sex offenses also included in other offense categories;
 - (b) A serious violent offense other than a sex offense committed on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 2000; or
- (c) A vehicular homicide or vehicular assault committed on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 2000.
 - (3) The community placement ordered under this section shall begin either upon completion of the term of confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release. When the court sentences an offender to the statutory maximum sentence then the community placement portion of the sentence shall consist entirely of the community custody to which the offender may become eligible. Any period of community custody actually served shall be credited against the community placement portion of the sentence.
 - (4) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the terms of any community placement imposed under this section shall include the following conditions:
 - (a) The offender shall report to and be available for contact with the assigned community corrections officer as directed;
 - (b) The offender shall work at department-approved education, employment, or community restitution, or any combination thereof;
- 30 (c) The offender shall not possess or consume controlled substances 31 except pursuant to lawfully issued prescriptions;
- 32 (d) The offender shall pay supervision fees as determined by the 33 department; and
- 34 (e) The residence location and living arrangements shall be subject 35 to the prior approval of the department during the period of community 36 placement.

- 1 (5) As a part of any terms of community placement imposed under 2 this section, the court may also order one or more of the following 3 special conditions:
 - (a) The offender shall remain within, or outside of, a specified geographical boundary;
 - (b) The offender shall not have direct or indirect contact with the victim of the crime or a specified class of individuals;
 - (c) The offender shall participate in crime-related treatment or counseling services;
 - (d) The offender shall not consume alcohol; or

- (e) The offender shall comply with any crime-related prohibitions.
- (6) An offender convicted of a felony sex offense against a minor victim after June 6, 1996, shall comply with any terms and conditions of community placement imposed by the department relating to contact between the sex offender and a minor victim or a child of similar age or circumstance as a previous victim.
- 17 (7) Prior to or during community placement, upon recommendation of 18 the department, the sentencing court may remove or modify any 19 conditions of community placement so as not to be more restrictive.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 9.94A.705 and 2000 c 28 s 23 are each amended to read 21 as follows:

Except for persons sentenced under RCW 9.94A.700(2) or 9.94A.710, when a court sentences a person to a term of total confinement to the custody of the department for a violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or any felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.660, committed on or after July 25, 1999, but before July 1, 2000, the court shall in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to a one-year term of community placement beginning either upon completion of the term of confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2). When the court sentences the offender under this section to the statutory maximum period of confinement, then the community placement portion of the sentence shall consist entirely of such community custody to which the offender may become eligible, in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2). Any

- period of community custody actually served shall be credited against the community placement portion of the sentence. Except as provided in section 3 of this act, the department shall supervise any sentence of community placement or community custody imposed under this section.
 - Sec. 6. RCW 9.94A.715 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 302 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) When a court sentences a person to the custody of the department for a sex offense not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.712, a violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or a felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed on or after July 1, 2000, the court shall in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to community custody for the community custody range established under RCW 9.94A.850 or up to the period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2), whichever is longer. The community custody shall begin: completion of the term of confinement; (b) at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2); or (c) with regard to offenders sentenced under RCW 9.94A.660, upon failure to complete or administrative termination from the special drug offender sentencing alternative program. Except as provided in section 3 of this act, the department shall supervise any sentence of community custody imposed under this section.
- (2)(a) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the conditions of community custody shall include those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(4). The conditions may also include those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(5). The court may also order the offender to participate in rehabilitative programs or otherwise perform affirmative conduct reasonably related to the circumstances of the offense, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community, and the department shall enforce such conditions pursuant to subsection (6) of this section.
- (b) As part of any sentence that includes a term of community custody imposed under this subsection, the court shall also require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under RCW 9.94A.720. The department shall assess the offender's risk of reoffense and may establish and modify additional conditions of the

offender's community custody based upon the risk to community safety. In addition, the department may require the offender to participate in rehabilitative programs, or otherwise perform affirmative conduct, and to obey all laws. 4

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- (c) The department may not impose conditions that are contrary to those ordered by the court and may not contravene or decrease court imposed conditions. The department shall notify the offender in writing of any such conditions or modifications. In setting, and enforcing conditions of community modifying, custody, department shall be deemed to be performing a quasi-judicial function.
- (3) If an offender violates conditions imposed by the court or the department pursuant to this section during community custody, the department may transfer the offender to a more restrictive confinement status and impose other available sanctions as provided in RCW 9.94A.737 and 9.94A.740.
- (4) Except for terms of community custody under RCW 9.94A.670, the department shall discharge the offender from community custody on a date determined by the department, which the department may modify, based on risk and performance of the offender, within the range or at the end of the period of earned release, whichever is later.
- (5) At any time prior to the completion or termination of a sex offender's term of community custody, if the court finds that public safety would be enhanced, the court may impose and enforce an order extending any or all of the conditions imposed pursuant to this section for a period up to the maximum allowable sentence for the crime as it is classified in chapter 9A.20 RCW, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community custody. If a violation of a condition extended under this subsection occurs after the expiration of the offender's term of community custody, it shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.631 and may be punishable as contempt of court as provided for in RCW 7.21.040. If the court extends a condition beyond the expiration of the term of community custody, the department is not responsible for supervision of the offender's compliance with the condition.
- (6) Within the funds available for community custody, department shall determine conditions and duration of community custody on the basis of risk to community safety, and shall supervise offenders

during community custody on the basis of risk to community safety and conditions imposed by the court. The secretary shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this subsection.

- (7) By the close of the next business day after receiving notice of a condition imposed or modified by the department, an offender may request an administrative review under rules adopted by the department. The condition shall remain in effect unless the reviewing officer finds that it is not reasonably related to any of the following: (a) The crime of conviction; (b) the offender's risk of reoffending; or (c) the safety of the community.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 9.94A.720 and 2002 c 175 s 14 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
 - (1)(a) Except as provided in section 3 of this act, all offenders sentenced to terms involving community supervision, community restitution, community placement, or community custody((, or legal financial obligation)) shall be under the supervision of the department and shall follow explicitly the instructions and conditions of the department. The department may require an offender to perform affirmative acts it deems appropriate to monitor compliance with the conditions of the sentence imposed. The department may only supervise the offender's compliance with payment of legal financial obligations during any period in which the department is authorized to supervise the offender in the community under section 3 of this act.
 - (b) The instructions shall include, at a minimum, reporting as directed to a community corrections officer, remaining within prescribed geographical boundaries, notifying the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment, and paying the supervision fee assessment.
 - (c) For offenders sentenced to terms involving community custody for crimes committed on or after June 6, 1996, the department may include, in addition to the instructions in (b) of this subsection, any appropriate conditions of supervision, including but not limited to, prohibiting the offender from having contact with any other specified individuals or specific class of individuals.
 - (d) For offenders sentenced to terms of community custody for

crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000, the department may impose conditions as specified in RCW 9.94A.715.

The conditions authorized under (c) of this subsection may be imposed by the department prior to or during an offender's community custody term. If a violation of conditions imposed by the court or the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.710 occurs during community custody, it shall be deemed a violation of community placement for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.740 and shall authorize the department to transfer an offender to a more restrictive confinement status as provided in RCW 9.94A.737. At any time prior to the completion of an offender's term of community custody, the department may recommend to the court that any or all of the conditions imposed by the court or the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.710 or 9.94A.715 be continued beyond the expiration of the offender's term of community custody as authorized in RCW 9.94A.715 (3) or (5).

The department may require offenders to pay for special services rendered on or after July 25, 1993, including electronic monitoring, day reporting, and telephone reporting, dependent upon the offender's ability to pay. The department may pay for these services for offenders who are not able to pay.

- (2) No offender sentenced to terms involving community supervision, community restitution, community custody, or community placement under the supervision of the department may own, use, or possess firearms or ammunition. Offenders who own, use, or are found to be in actual or constructive possession of firearms or ammunition shall be subject to the violation process and sanctions under RCW 9.94A.634, 9.94A.737, and 9.94A.740. "Constructive possession" as used in this subsection means the power and intent to control the firearm or ammunition. "Firearm" as used in this subsection has the same definition as in RCW 9.41.010.
- **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.94A.545 and 2000 c 28 s 13 are each amended to read 31 as follows:

Except as provided in RCW 9.94A.650, on all sentences of confinement for one year or less, in which the offender is convicted of a sex offense, a violent offense, a crime against a person under RCW 9.94A.411, or felony violation of chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit such a crime, the court

- 1 may impose up to one year of community custody, subject to conditions
- 2 and sanctions as authorized in RCW 9.94A.715 and 9.94A.720. An
- 3 offender shall be on community custody as of the date of sentencing.
- 4 However, during the time for which the offender is in total or partial
- 5 confinement pursuant to the sentence or a violation of the sentence,
- 6 the period of community custody shall toll.
- 7 Sec. 9. 2002 c 290 s 30 (uncodified) is amended to read as
- 8 follows:
- 9 Section 2 of this act expires ((July 1, 2004)) on the effective
- 10 date of section 9, chapter . . ., Laws of 2003 (section 9 of this act).
- 11 Sec. 10. 2002 c 290 s 31 (uncodified) is amended to read as
- 12 follows:

- 13 Sections 7 through 11 and 14 through 23 of this act take effect
- 14 ((July 1, 2004, and apply to crimes committed on or after July 1,
- 15 2004)) on the effective date of section 9, chapter . . ., Laws of 2003
- 16 (section 9 of this act).
- 17 **Sec. 11.** RCW 70.96A.350 and 2002 c 290 s 4 are each amended to
- 18 read as follows:
- 19 (1) The criminal justice treatment account is created in the state
- 20 treasury. Moneys in the account may be expended solely for: (a
- 22 with an addiction or a substance abuse problem that, if not treated,

Substance abuse treatment and treatment support services for offenders

- 22 with an addition of a substance abuse problem that, if not treated,
- 23 would result in addiction, against whom charges are filed by a
- 24 prosecuting attorney in Washington state; and (b) the provision of drug
- 25 and alcohol treatment services and treatment support services for
- 26 nonviolent offenders within a drug court program. Moneys in the
- 27 account may be spent only after appropriation.
- 28 (2) For purposes of this section:
- 29 (a) "Treatment" means services that are critical to a participant's
- 30 successful completion of his or her substance abuse treatment program,
- 31 but does not include the following services: Housing other than that
- 32 provided as part of an inpatient substance abuse treatment program,
- 33 vocational training, and mental health counseling; and

(b) "Treatment support" means transportation to or from inpatient or outpatient treatment services when no viable alternative exists, and child care services that are necessary to ensure a participant's ability to attend outpatient treatment sessions.

- (3) Revenues to the criminal justice treatment account consist of:
 (a) ((Savings to the state general fund resulting from implementation of chapter 290, Laws of 2002, as calculated)) Funds transferred to the account pursuant to this section; and (b) any other revenues appropriated to or deposited in the account.
- (4)(a) ((The department of corrections, the sentencing guidelines commission, the office of financial management, and the caseload forecast council shall develop a methodology for calculating the projected biennial savings under this section. Savings shall be projected for the fiscal biennium beginning on July 1, 2003, and for each biennium thereafter. By September 1, 2002, the proposed methodology shall be submitted to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature. The methodology is deemed approved unless the legislature enacts legislation to modify or reject the methodology.
- (b) When the department of corrections submits its biennial budget request to the governor in 2002 and in each even numbered year thereafter, the department of corrections shall use the methodology approved in (a) of this subsection to calculate savings to the state general fund for the ensuing fiscal biennium resulting from reductions in drug offender sentencing as a result of sections 2 and 3, chapter 290, Laws of 2002 and sections 7, 8, and 9, chapter 290, Laws of 2002. The department shall report the dollar amount of the savings to the state treasurer, the office of financial management, and the fiscal committees of the legislature.
- (c))) For the fiscal biennium beginning July 1, 2003, ((and each fiscal biennium thereafter,)) the state treasurer shall transfer ((seventy five percent of the amount reported in (b) of this subsection)) eight million nine hundred fifty thousand dollars from the general fund into the criminal justice treatment account, divided into eight equal quarterly payments. ((However, the amount transferred to the criminal justice treatment account shall not exceed the limit of eight million two hundred fifty thousand dollars per fiscal year.

After the first fiscal year in which the amount to be transferred equals or exceeds eight million two hundred fifty thousand dollars, this limit)) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and each subsequent fiscal year, the state treasurer shall transfer eight million two hundred fifty thousand dollars from the general fund to the criminal justice treatment account, divided into four equal quarterly payments. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, and each subsequent fiscal year, the amount transferred shall be increased on an annual basis by the implicit price deflator as published by the federal bureau of labor statistics.

 $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (b) For the fiscal biennium beginning July 1, 2003, and each biennium thereafter, the state treasurer shall transfer ((twentyfive percent of the amount reported in (b) of this subsection)) two million nine hundred eighty-four thousand dollars from the general fund into the violence reduction and drug enforcement account, divided into eight quarterly payments. The amounts transferred pursuant to this subsection $(4)((\frac{d}{d}))$ shall be used solely for providing drug and alcohol treatment services to offenders confined in a state correctional facility ((receiving a reduced sentence as a result of implementation of chapter 290, Laws of 2002 and)) who are assessed with an addiction or a substance abuse problem that if not treated would result in addiction. ((Any excess funds remaining after providing drug and alcohol treatment services to offenders receiving a reduced sentence as a result of implementation of chapter 290, Laws of 2002 may be expended to provide treatment for offenders confined in a state correctional facility and who are assessed with an addiction or a substance abuse problem that contributed to the crime.

- $\frac{(e)}{(c)}$ In each odd-numbered year, the legislature shall appropriate the amount transferred to the criminal justice treatment account in $(\frac{(e)}{(c)})$ (a) of this subsection to the division of alcohol and substance abuse for the purposes of subsection (5) of this section.
- (5) Moneys appropriated to the division of alcohol and substance abuse from the criminal justice treatment account shall be distributed as specified in this subsection. The department shall serve as the fiscal agent for purposes of distribution. Until July 1, 2004, the department may not use moneys appropriated from the criminal justice treatment account for administrative expenses and shall distribute all

amounts appropriated under subsection $(4)((\frac{c}{c}))$ (c) of this section in accordance with this subsection. Beginning in July 1, 2004, the department may retain up to three percent of the amount appropriated under subsection $(4)((\frac{c}{c}))$ (c) of this section for its administrative costs.

- (a) Seventy percent of amounts appropriated to the division from the account shall be distributed to counties pursuant to the distribution formula adopted under this section. The division of alcohol and substance abuse, in consultation with the department of corrections, the sentencing guidelines commission, the Washington state association of counties, the Washington state association of drug court professionals, the superior court judges' association, the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys, representatives of the criminal defense bar, representatives of substance abuse treatment providers, and any other person deemed by the division to be necessary, shall establish a fair and reasonable methodology for distribution to counties of moneys in the criminal justice treatment account. County or regional plans submitted for the expenditure of formula funds must be approved by the panel established in (b) of this subsection.
- (b) Thirty percent of the amounts appropriated to the division from the account shall be distributed as grants for purposes of treating offenders against whom charges are filed by a county prosecuting attorney. The division shall appoint a panel of representatives from the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, the superior court judges' association, the Washington state association of counties, the Washington defender's association or the Washington association of criminal defense lawyers, the department of corrections, the Washington state association of drug court professionals, substance abuse treatment providers, and the division. The panel shall review county or regional plans for funding under (a) of this subsection and grants approved under this subsection. The panel shall attempt to ensure that treatment as funded by the grants is available to offenders statewide.
- (6) The county alcohol and drug coordinator, county prosecutor, county sheriff, county superior court, a substance abuse treatment provider appointed by the county legislative authority, a member of the criminal defense bar appointed by the county legislative authority,

and, in counties with a drug court, a representative of the drug court shall jointly submit a plan, approved by the county legislative authority or authorities, to the panel established in subsection (5)(b) of this section, for disposition of all the funds provided from the criminal justice treatment account within that county. The funds shall

6 be used solely to provide approved alcohol and substance abuse

7 treatment pursuant to RCW 70.96A.090 and treatment support services.

8 No more than ten percent of the total moneys received under subsections

(4) and (5) of this section by a county or group of counties

participating in a regional agreement shall be spent for treatment

11 support services.

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- (7) Counties are encouraged to consider regional agreements and submit regional plans for the efficient delivery of treatment under this section.
- 15 (8) Moneys allocated under this section shall be used to 16 supplement, not supplant, other federal, state, and local funds used 17 for substance abuse treatment.
- 18 (9) Counties must meet the criteria established in RCW 19 2.28.170(3)(b).
- 20 NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. The Washington state institute for public 21 policy shall study the results of the changes in earned release under section 1 of this act. The study shall determine whether the changes 22 23 in earned release affect the rate of recidivism or the type of offenses 24 committed by persons whose release dates were affected by the changes in this act. The Washington state institute for public policy shall 25 26 report its findings to the governor and the appropriate committees of 27 the legislature no later than December 1, 2008.
- The legislature intends to revise and 28 NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. 29 improve the processes for billing and collecting legal financial 30 obligations. The purpose of sections 13 through 27 of this act is to respond to suggestions and requests made by county government 31 32 officials, and in particular county clerks, to assume the collection of such obligations in cooperation and coordination with the department of 33 34 corrections and the administrative office for the courts. 35 legislature undertakes this effort following a collaboration between

- local officials, the department of corrections, and the administrative office for the courts. The intent of sections 13 through 27 of this act is to promote an increased and more efficient collection of legal financial obligations and, as a result, improve the likelihood that the affected agencies will increase the collections which will provide additional benefits to all parties and, in particular, crime victims whose restitution is dependent upon the collections.
- 8 Sec. 14. RCW 9.94A.760 and 2001 c 10 s 3 are each amended to read 9 as follows:
- (1) Whenever a person is convicted of a felony, the court may order 10 11 the payment of a legal financial obligation as part of the sentence. 12 The court must on either the judgment and sentence or on a subsequent order to pay, designate the total amount of a legal financial 13 obligation and segregate this amount among the separate assessments 14 made for restitution, costs, fines, and other assessments required by 15 16 On the same order, the court is also to set a sum that the 17 offender is required to pay on a monthly basis towards satisfying the legal financial obligation. If the court fails to set the offender 18 monthly payment amount, the department shall set the amount. 19 20 receipt of an offender's monthly payment, restitution shall be paid 21 prior to any payments of other monetary obligations. After restitution satisfied, the county clerk shall distribute the 22 23 proportionally among all other fines, costs, and assessments imposed, 24 unless otherwise ordered by the court.
 - (2) If the court determines that the offender, at the time of sentencing, has the means to pay for the cost of incarceration, the court may require the offender to pay for the cost of incarceration at a rate of fifty dollars per day of incarceration. Payment of other court-ordered financial obligations, including all legal financial obligations and costs of supervision shall take precedence over the payment of the cost of incarceration ordered by the court. All funds recovered from offenders for the cost of incarceration in the county jail shall be remitted to the county and the costs of incarceration in a prison shall be remitted to the department.

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(3) The court may add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction is to be

issued immediately. If the court chooses not to order the immediate issuance of a notice of payroll deduction at sentencing, the court shall add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken, without further notice to the offender if a monthly court-ordered legal financial obligation payment is not paid when due, and an amount equal to or greater than the amount payable for one month is owed.

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If a judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay does not include the statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken if a monthly legal financial obligation payment is past due, the department or the county clerk may serve a notice on the offender stating such requirements and authorizations. Service shall be by personal service or any form of mail requiring a return receipt.

(4) Independent of the department or the county clerk, the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed shall have the authority to use any other remedies available to the party or entity to collect the legal financial obligation. These remedies include enforcement in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action by the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed. Restitution collected through civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more than one victim. The judgment and sentence shall identify the party or entity to whom restitution is owed so that the state, party, or entity may enforce the judgment. If restitution is ordered pursuant to RCW 9.94A.750(6) or 9.94A.753(6) to a victim of rape of a child or a victim's child born from the rape, the Washington state child support registry shall be identified as the party to whom payments must be made. Restitution obligations arising from the rape of a child in the first, second, or third degree that result in the pregnancy of the victim may be enforced for the time periods provided under RCW 9.94A.750(6) and 9.94A.753(6). All other legal financial obligations for an offense committed prior to July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time during the ten-year period following the offender's release from total confinement or within ten years of entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends

later. Prior to the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the 1 2 superior court may extend the criminal judgment an additional ten years for payment of legal financial obligations including crime victims' 3 assessments. All other legal financial obligations for an offense 4 committed on or after July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time the 5 offender remains under the court's jurisdiction. For an offense 6 committed on or after July 1, 2000, the court shall retain jurisdiction 7 over the offender, for purposes of the offender's compliance with 8 payment of the legal financial obligations, until the obligation is 9 completely satisfied, regardless of the statutory maximum for the 10 The department ((of corrections shall)) may only supervise the 11 12 offender's compliance with payment of the legal financial obligations 13 ((for ten years following the entry of the judgment and sentence, or 14 ten years following the offender's release from total confinement, 15 whichever period ends later)) during any period in which the department is authorized to supervise the offender in the community under RCW 16 9.94A.728, section 3 of this act, or in which the offender is confined 17 in a state correctional institution or a correctional facility pursuant 18 to a transfer agreement with the department, and the department shall 19 supervise the offender's compliance during any such period. 20 The 21 department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during 22 any subsequent period of time the offender remains under the court's The county clerk is authorized to collect unpaid legal 23 24 financial obligations at any time the offender remains under the jurisdiction of the court for purposes of his or her legal financial 25 26 obligations.

(5) In order to assist the court in setting a monthly sum that the offender must pay during the period of supervision, the offender is required to report to the department for purposes of preparing a recommendation to the court. When reporting, the offender is required, under oath, to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning present, past, and future earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender is further required to bring all documents requested by the department.

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(6) After completing the investigation, the department shall make a report to the court on the amount of the monthly payment that the

offender should be required to make towards a satisfied legal financial obligation.

- (7)(a) During the period of supervision, the department may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial circumstances. If the department sets the monthly payment amount, the department may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being returned to the court. During the period of supervision, the department may require the offender to report to the department for the purposes of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all documents requested by the department in order to prepare the collection schedule.
- (b) Subsequent to any period of supervision, or if the department is not authorized to supervise the offender in the community, the county clerk may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial circumstances. If the county clerk sets the monthly payment amount, the clerk may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being returned to the court. During the period of repayment, the county clerk may require the offender to report to the clerk for the purpose of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all documents requested by the county clerk in order to prepare the collection schedule.
- (8) After the judgment and sentence or payment order is entered, the department is authorized, for any period of supervision, to collect the legal financial obligation from the offender. Subsequent to any period of supervision or, if the department is not authorized to supervise the offender in the community, the county clerk is authorized to collect unpaid legal financial obligations from the offender. Any

amount collected by the department shall be remitted daily to the county clerk for the purpose of disbursements. The department ((is)) and the county clerks are authorized, but not required, to accept credit cards as payment for a legal financial obligation, and any costs incurred related to accepting credit card payments shall be the responsibility of the offender.

- (9) The department or any obligee of the legal financial obligation may seek a mandatory wage assignment for the purposes of obtaining satisfaction for the legal financial obligation pursuant to RCW 9.94A.7701. Any party obtaining a wage assignment shall notify the county clerk. The county clerks shall notify the department, or the administrative office of the courts, whichever is providing the monthly billing for the offender.
- (10) The requirement that the offender pay a monthly sum towards a legal financial obligation constitutes a condition or requirement of a sentence and the offender is subject to the penalties for noncompliance as provided in RCW 9.94A.634, 9.94A.737, or 9.94A.740.
- (11)(a) Until January 1, 2004, the department shall mail individualized monthly billings to the address known by the department for each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation.
- (b) Beginning January 1, 2004, the administrative office of the courts shall mail individualized monthly billings to the address known by the office for each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation.
- (c) The billing shall direct payments, other than outstanding cost of supervision assessments under RCW 9.94A.780, parole assessments under RCW 72.04A.120, and cost of probation assessments under RCW 9.95.214, to the county clerk, and cost of supervision, parole, or probation assessments to the department.
- (d) The county clerk shall provide the ((department with individualized monthly billings for each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation and shall provide the department)) administrative office of the courts with notice of payments by such offenders no less frequently than weekly.
- 35 <u>(e) The county clerks, the administrative office of the courts, and</u> 36 the department shall maintain agreements to implement this subsection.

(12) The department ((may)) shall arrange for the collection of unpaid legal financial obligations during any period of supervision in the community through the county clerk((, or)). The department shall either collect unpaid legal financial obligations or arrange for collections through another entity if the clerk does not assume responsibility for collection pursuant to subsection (4) of this section. The costs for collection services shall be paid by the offender.

- (13) Nothing in this chapter makes the department, the state, the counties, or any ((of its)) state or county employees, agents, or other persons acting on their behalf liable under any circumstances for the payment of these legal financial obligations or for the acts of any offender who is no longer, or was not, subject to supervision by the department for a term of community custody, community placement, or community supervision, and who remains under the jurisdiction of the court for payment of legal financial obligations.
- **Sec. 15.** RCW 9.94A.750 and 2000 c 28 s 32 are each amended to read 18 as follows:
- This section applies to offenses committed on or before July 1, 20 1985.
 - (1) If restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the amount of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within one hundred eighty days. The court may continue the hearing beyond the one hundred eighty days for good cause. The court shall then set a minimum monthly payment that the offender is required to make towards the restitution that is ordered. The court should take into consideration the total amount of the restitution owed, the offender's present, past, and future ability to pay, as well as any assets that the offender may have.
 - (2) During the period of supervision, the community corrections officer may examine the offender to determine if there has been a change in circumstances that warrants an amendment of the monthly payment schedule. The community corrections officer may recommend a change to the schedule of payment and shall inform the court of the recommended change and the reasons for the change. The sentencing

court may then reset the monthly minimum payments based on the report from the community corrections officer of the change in circumstances.

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- (3) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, restitution ordered by a court pursuant to a criminal conviction shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to persons, and lost wages resulting from injury. Restitution shall not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering, or other intangible losses, but may include the costs of counseling reasonably related to the offense. The amount of restitution shall not exceed double the amount of the offenser's gain or the victim's loss from the commission of the offense.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction for a term of ten years following the offender's release from total confinement or ten years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period is longer. Prior to the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the superior court may extend jurisdiction under the criminal judgment an additional ten years for payment of restitution. ((If jurisdiction under the criminal judgment is extended, the department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during the subsequent period.)) portion of the sentence concerning restitution may be modified as to amount, terms and conditions during either the initial ten-year period or subsequent ten-year period if the criminal judgment is extended, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community supervision and regardless of the statutory maximum sentence for the The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay the total The offender's compliance with the restitution shall be supervised by the department only during any period which the department is authorized to supervise the offender in the community under RCW 9.94A.728, section 3 of this act, or in which the offender is in confinement in a state correctional institution or a correctional facility pursuant to a transfer agreement with the department, and the department shall supervise the offender's compliance during any such period. The department is responsible for supervision of the offender only during confinement and authorized supervision and not during any

subsequent period in which the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction. The county clerk is authorized to collect unpaid restitution at any time the offender remains under the jurisdiction of the court for purposes of his or her legal financial obligations.

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- (5) Restitution may be ordered whenever the offender is convicted of an offense which results in injury to any person or damage to or loss of property or as provided in subsection (6) of this section. In addition, restitution may be ordered to pay for an injury, loss, or damage if the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement.
- (6) Restitution for the crime of rape of a child in the first, second, or third degree, in which the victim becomes pregnant, shall include: (a) All of the victim's medical expenses that are associated with the rape and resulting pregnancy; and (b) child support for any child born as a result of the rape if child support is ordered pursuant to a proceeding in superior court or administrative order for support for that child. The clerk must forward any restitution payments made on behalf of the victim's child to the Washington state child support registry under chapter 26.23 RCW. Identifying information about the victim and child shall not be included in the order. The offender shall receive a credit against any obligation owing under the administrative or superior court order for support of the victim's child. For the purposes of this subsection, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction until the offender has satisfied support obligations under the superior court or administrative order but not longer than a maximum term of twenty-five years following the offender's release from total confinement or twenty-five years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay the total The department shall supervise the offender's compliance with the restitution ordered under this subsection.
- (7) In addition to any sentence that may be imposed, an offender who has been found guilty of an offense involving fraud or other deceptive practice or an organization which has been found guilty of

any such offense may be ordered by the sentencing court to give notice of the conviction to the class of persons or to the sector of the public affected by the conviction or financially interested in the subject matter of the offense by mail, by advertising in designated areas or through designated media, or by other appropriate means.

- (8) This section does not limit civil remedies or defenses available to the victim or offender including support enforcement remedies for support ordered under subsection (6) of this section for a child born as a result of a rape of a child victim. The court shall identify in the judgment and sentence the victim or victims entitled to restitution and what amount is due each victim. The state or victim may enforce the court-ordered restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action. Restitution collected through civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more than one victim.
- Sec. 16. RCW 9.94A.753 and 2000 c 226 s 3 and 2000 c 28 s 33 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

This section applies to offenses committed after July 1, 1985.

- (1) When restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the amount of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within one hundred eighty days except as provided in subsection (7) of this section. The court may continue the hearing beyond the one hundred eighty days for good cause. The court shall then set a minimum monthly payment that the offender is required to make towards the restitution that is ordered. The court should take into consideration the total amount of the restitution owed, the offender's present, past, and future ability to pay, as well as any assets that the offender may have.
- (2) During the period of supervision, the community corrections officer may examine the offender to determine if there has been a change in circumstances that warrants an amendment of the monthly payment schedule. The community corrections officer may recommend a change to the schedule of payment and shall inform the court of the recommended change and the reasons for the change. The sentencing

court may then reset the monthly minimum payments based on the report from the community corrections officer of the change in circumstances.

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- (3) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, restitution ordered by a court pursuant to a criminal conviction shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to persons, and lost wages resulting from injury. Restitution shall not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering, or other intangible losses, but may include the costs of counseling reasonably related to the offense. The amount of restitution shall not exceed double the amount of the offender's gain or the victim's loss from the commission of the crime.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, for an offense committed prior to July 1, 2000, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction for a term of ten years following the offender's release from total confinement or ten years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends later. expiration of the initial ten-year period, the superior court may extend jurisdiction under the criminal judgment an additional ten years for payment of restitution. For an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction until the obligation is completely satisfied, regardless of the statutory maximum for the crime. The portion of the sentence concerning restitution may be modified as to amount, terms, and conditions during any period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community supervision and regardless of the statutory maximum sentence for the The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay the total The offender's compliance with the restitution shall be supervised by the department ((for ten years following the entry of the judgment and sentence or ten years following the offender's release from total confinement. The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction)) only during any period which the department is authorized to supervise the offender in the community under RCW 9.94A.728, section 3 of this act, or in which

the offender is in confinement in a state correctional institution or 1 a correctional facility pursuant to a transfer agreement with the 2 department, and the department shall supervise the offender's 3 compliance during any such period. The department is responsible for 4 supervision of the offender only during confinement and authorized 5 supervision and not during any subsequent period in which the offender 6 remains under the court's jurisdiction. The county clerk is authorized 7 to collect unpaid restitution at any time the offender remains under 8 the jurisdiction of the court for purposes of his or her legal 9 financial obligations. 10

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- (5) Restitution shall be ordered whenever the offender is convicted of an offense which results in injury to any person or damage to or loss of property or as provided in subsection (6) of this section unless extraordinary circumstances exist which make restitution inappropriate in the court's judgment and the court sets forth such circumstances in the record. In addition, restitution shall be ordered to pay for an injury, loss, or damage if the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement.
- (6) Restitution for the crime of rape of a child in the first, second, or third degree, in which the victim becomes pregnant, shall include: (a) All of the victim's medical expenses that are associated with the rape and resulting pregnancy; and (b) child support for any child born as a result of the rape if child support is ordered pursuant to a civil superior court or administrative order for support for that child. The clerk must forward any restitution payments made on behalf of the victim's child to the Washington state child support registry under chapter 26.23 RCW. Identifying information about the victim and child shall not be included in the order. The offender shall receive a credit against any obligation owing under the administrative or superior court order for support of the victim's child. purposes of this subsection, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction until the offender has satisfied obligations under the superior court or administrative order for the period provided in RCW 4.16.020 or a maximum term of twenty-five years

following the offender's release from total confinement or twenty-five years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period is longer. The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay the total amount. The department shall supervise the offender's compliance with the restitution ordered under this subsection.

- (7) Regardless of the provisions of subsections (1) through (6) of this section, the court shall order restitution in all cases where the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW. If the court does not order restitution and the victim of the crime has been determined to be entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, the department of labor and industries, as administrator of the crime victims' compensation program, may petition the court within one year of entry of the judgment and sentence for entry of a restitution order. Upon receipt of a petition from the department of labor and industries, the court shall hold a restitution hearing and shall enter a restitution order.
- (8) In addition to any sentence that may be imposed, an offender who has been found guilty of an offense involving fraud or other deceptive practice or an organization which has been found guilty of any such offense may be ordered by the sentencing court to give notice of the conviction to the class of persons or to the sector of the public affected by the conviction or financially interested in the subject matter of the offense by mail, by advertising in designated areas or through designated media, or by other appropriate means.
- (9) This section does not limit civil remedies or defenses available to the victim, survivors of the victim, or offender including support enforcement remedies for support ordered under subsection (6) of this section for a child born as a result of a rape of a child victim. The court shall identify in the judgment and sentence the victim or victims entitled to restitution and what amount is due each victim. The state or victim may enforce the court-ordered restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action. Restitution collected through civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more than one victim.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

If an offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation is 3 not subject to supervision by the department for a term of community 4 placement, community custody, or community supervision, or has not 5 completed payment of all legal financial obligations included in the 6 7 sentence at the expiration of his or her term of community placement, community custody, or community supervision, the department shall 8 notify the administrative office of the courts of the termination of 9 10 offender's supervision and provide information administrative office of the courts to enable the county clerk to 11 12 monitor payment of the remaining obligations. The county clerk is 13 authorized to monitor payment after such notification. The secretary of corrections and the administrator for the courts shall enter into an 14 interagency agreement to facilitate the electronic transfer of 15 16 information about offenders, unpaid obligations, and payees to carry 17 out the purposes of this section.

Sec. 18. RCW 9.94A.780 and 1991 c 104 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) Whenever a punishment imposed under this chapter requires supervision services to be provided, the offender shall pay to the department of corrections the monthly assessment, prescribed under subsection (2) of this section, which shall be for the duration of the terms of supervision and which shall be considered as payment or part payment of the cost of providing supervision to the offender. The department may exempt or defer a person from the payment of all or any part of the assessment based upon any of the following factors:
- (a) The offender has diligently attempted but has been unable to obtain employment that provides the offender sufficient income to make such payments.
- (b) The offender is a student in a school, college, university, or a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit the student for gainful employment.
- 34 (c) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by an 35 examination acceptable to or ordered by the department.

(d) The offender's age prevents him or her from obtaining 1 2 employment.

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- (e) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents and the payment of the assessment constitutes an undue hardship on the offender.
- (f) Other extenuating circumstances as determined by the 7 department.
 - (2) The department of corrections shall adopt a rule prescribing the amount of the assessment. The department may, if it finds it appropriate, prescribe a schedule of assessments that shall vary in accordance with the intensity or cost of the supervision. department may not prescribe any assessment that is less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.
 - (3) All amounts required to be paid under this section shall be collected by the department of corrections and deposited by the department in the dedicated fund established pursuant to RCW 72.11.040.
 - (4) This section shall not apply to probation services provided under an interstate compact pursuant to chapter 9.95 RCW or to probation services provided for persons placed on probation prior to June 10, 1982.
- 21 (5) If a county clerk assumes responsibility for collection of unpaid legal financial obligations under RCW 9.94A.760, or under any 22 agreement with the department under that section, whether before or 23 24 after the completion of any period of community placement, community custody, or community supervision, the clerk may impose a monthly or 25 26 annual assessment for the cost of collections. The amount of the 27 assessment shall not exceed the actual cost of collections. The county clerk may exempt or defer payment of all or part of the assessment 28 based upon any of the factors listed in subsection (1) of this section. 29 The offender shall pay the assessment under this subsection to the 30 county clerk who shall apply it to the cost of collecting legal 31 financial obligations under RCW 9.94A.760. 32
- Sec. 19. RCW 9.94A.637 and 2002 c 16 s 2 are each amended to read 33 34 as follows:
- 35 (1)(a) When an offender has completed all requirements of the 36 sentence, including any and all legal financial obligations, and while

under the custody and supervision of the department, the secretary or the secretary's designee shall notify the sentencing court, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.

- (b)(i) When an offender has reached the end of his or her supervision with the department and has completed all the requirements of the sentence except his or her legal financial obligations, the secretary's designee shall provide the county clerk with a notice that the offender has completed all nonfinancial requirements of the sentence.
- (ii) When the department has provided the county clerk with notice that an offender has completed all the requirements of the sentence and the offender subsequently satisfies all legal financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court, including the notice from the department, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.
- (2) The court shall send a copy of every signed certificate of discharge to the auditor for the county in which the court resides and to the department. The department shall create and maintain a data base containing the names of all felons who have been issued certificates of discharge, the date of discharge, and the date of conviction and offense.
- (3) An offender who is not convicted of a violent offense or a sex offense and is sentenced to a term involving community supervision may be considered for a discharge of sentence by the sentencing court prior to the completion of community supervision, provided that the offender has completed at least one-half of the term of community supervision and has met all other sentence requirements.
- (4) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, the discharge shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights lost by operation of law upon conviction, and the certificate of discharge shall so state. Nothing in this section prohibits the use of an offender's prior record for purposes of determining sentences for later offenses as provided in this chapter. Nothing in this section affects

or prevents use of the offender's prior conviction in a later criminal prosecution either as an element of an offense or for impeachment purposes. A certificate of discharge is not based on a finding of rehabilitation.

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- (5) Unless otherwise ordered by the sentencing court, a certificate of discharge shall not terminate the offender's obligation to comply with an order issued under chapter 10.99 RCW that excludes or prohibits the offender from having contact with a specified person or coming within a set distance of any specified location that was contained in the judgment and sentence. An offender who violates such an order after a certificate of discharge has been issued shall be subject to prosecution according to the chapter under which the order was originally issued.
- 14 (6) Upon release from custody, the offender may apply to the 15 department for counseling and help in adjusting to the community. This 16 voluntary help may be provided for up to one year following the release 17 from custody.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. A new section is added to chapter 36.23 RCW to read as follows:

20 The Washington association of county officials, in consultation 21 with county clerks, shall determine a funding formula for allocation of moneys to counties for purposes of collecting legal financial 22 23 obligations, and report this formula to the legislature and the 24 administrative office of the courts by September 1, 2003. The Washington association of county officials shall report on the amounts 25 26 of legal financial obligations collected by the county clerks to the 27 appropriate committees of the legislature no later than December 1, 28 2004, and annually thereafter.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. A new section is added to chapter 2.56 RCW to read as follows:
- 31 By October 1, 2003, and annually thereafter, the administrative 32 office of the courts shall distribute such funds to counties for county 33 clerk collection budgets as are appropriated by the legislature for 34 this purpose, using the funding formula recommended by the Washington 35 association of county officials. The administrative office of the

courts shall not deduct any amount for indirect or direct costs, and shall distribute the entire amount appropriated by the legislature to the counties for county clerk collection budgets. The administrative office of the courts shall report on the amounts distributed to counties to the appropriate committees of the legislature no later than December 1, 2003, and annually thereafter.

The administrative office of the courts may expend for the purposes of billing for legal financial obligations, such funds as are appropriated for the legislature for this purpose.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of state law, monthly payment or starting dates set by the court or the department before or after the effective date of this section shall not be construed as a limitation on the due date or amount of legal financial obligations, which may be immediately collected by civil means. Monthly payments and commencement dates are to be construed to be applicable solely as a limitation upon the deprivation of an offender's liberty for nonpayment.

Sec. 23. RCW 4.56.100 and 1997 c 358 s 4 are each amended to read 21 as follows:

(1) When any judgment for the payment of money only shall have been paid or satisfied, the clerk of the court in which such judgment was rendered shall note upon the record in the execution docket satisfaction thereof giving the date of such satisfaction upon either the payment to such clerk of the amount of such judgment, costs and interest and any accrued costs by reason of the issuance of any execution, or the filing with such clerk of a satisfaction entitled in such action and identifying the same executed by the judgment creditor or his or her attorney of record in such action or his or her assignee acknowledged as deeds are acknowledged. The clerk has the authority to note the satisfaction of judgments for criminal and juvenile legal financial obligations when the clerk's record indicates payment in full or as directed by the court. Every satisfaction of judgment and every partial satisfaction of judgment which provides for the payment of

- money shall clearly designate the judgment creditor and his or her 1 2 attorney if any, the judgment debtor, the amount or type of satisfaction, whether the satisfaction is full or partial, the cause 3 number, and the date of entry of the judgment. A certificate by such 4 clerk of the entry of such satisfaction by him or her may be filed in 5 the office of the clerk of any county in which an abstract of such 6 judgment has been filed. When so satisfied by the clerk or the filing 7 of such certificate the lien of such judgment shall be discharged. 8
- 9 (2) The department of social and health services shall file a 10 satisfaction of judgment for welfare fraud conviction if a person does 11 not pay money through the clerk as required under subsection (1) of 12 this section.
- 13 (((3) The department of corrections shall file a satisfaction of 14 judgment if a person does not pay money through the clerk's office as 15 required under subsection (1) of this section.))
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
- The provisions of sections 13 through 27 of this act apply to all offenders currently, or in the future, subject to sentences with unsatisfied legal financial obligations. The provisions of sections 13 through 27 of this act do not change the amount of any legal financial obligation or the maximum term for which any offender is, or may be, under the jurisdiction of the court for collection of legal financial obligations.
- 25 **Sec. 25.** RCW 72.09.111 and 2002 c 126 s 2 are each amended to read 26 as follows:
- The secretary shall deduct taxes and legal financial 27 (1)obligations from the gross wages ((or)), gratuities, or workers' 28 compensation benefits payable directly to the inmate under chapter 29 51.32 RCW, of each inmate working in correctional industries work 30 programs, ((taxes and legal financial obligations)) or otherwise 31 receiving such wages, gratuities, or benefits. The secretary shall 32 develop a formula for the distribution of offender wages ((and)), 33 34 gratuities, and benefits. The formula shall not reduce the inmate 35 account below the indigency level, as defined in RCW 72.09.015.

- 1 (a) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from 2 class I gross wages and from all others earning at least minimum wage:
- 3 (i) Five percent to the public safety and education account for the 4 purpose of crime victims' compensation;
 - (ii) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- 6 (iii) Twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration; and

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- (iv) Twenty percent for payment of legal financial obligations for all inmates who have legal financial obligations owing in any Washington state superior court.
- (b) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from class II gross gratuities:
- 13 (i) Five percent to the public safety and education account for the purpose of crime victims' compensation;
 - (ii) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- 16 (iii) Fifteen percent to the department to contribute to the cost 17 of incarceration; and
 - (iv) Twenty percent for payment of legal financial obligations for all inmates who have legal financial obligations owing in any Washington state superior court.
 - (c) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from any workers' compensation benefits paid pursuant to RCW 51.32.080:
- 23 <u>(i) Five percent to the public safety and education account for the purpose of crime victims' compensation;</u>
 - (ii) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- 26 <u>(iii) Twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of</u> 27 incarceration; and
- (iv) An amount equal to any legal financial obligations owed by the inmate established by an order of any Washington state superior court up to the total amount of the award.
- 31 <u>(d)</u> The formula shall include the following minimum deduction from 32 class IV gross gratuities: Five percent to the department to 33 contribute to the cost of incarceration.
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$ <u>(e)</u> The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from class III gratuities: Five percent for the purpose of crime victims' compensation.

(2) Any person sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole under chapter 10.95 RCW or sentenced to death shall be exempt from the requirement under subsection (1)(a)(ii) $((or))_{\perp}$ (b)(ii) $((of this subsection))_{\perp}$ or (c)(ii).

(3) The department personal inmate savings account, together with any accrued interest, shall only be available to an inmate at the time of his or her release from confinement, unless the secretary determines that an emergency exists for the inmate, at which time the funds can be made available to the inmate in an amount determined by the secretary. The management of classes I, II, and IV correctional industries may establish an incentive payment for offender workers based on productivity criteria. This incentive shall be paid separately from the hourly wage/gratuity rate and shall not be subject to the specified deduction for cost of incarceration.

(4) In the event that the offender worker's wages ((or)), gratuity, or workers' compensation benefit is subject to garnishment for support enforcement, the crime victims' compensation, savings, and cost of incarceration deductions shall be calculated on the net wages after taxes, legal financial obligations, and garnishment.

((+2)) (5) The department shall explore other methods of recovering a portion of the cost of the inmate's incarceration and for encouraging participation in work programs, including development of incentive programs that offer inmates benefits and amenities paid for only from wages earned while working in a correctional industries work program.

(((3))) (6) The department shall develop the necessary administrative structure to recover inmates' wages and keep records of the amount inmates pay for the costs of incarceration and amenities. All funds deducted from inmate wages under subsection (1) of this section for the purpose of contributions to the cost of incarceration shall be deposited in a dedicated fund with the department and shall be used only for the purpose of enhancing and maintaining correctional industries work programs.

 $((\frac{4}{1}))$ (7) The expansion of inmate employment in class I and class II correctional industries shall be implemented according to the following schedule:

1 (a) Not later than June 30, 1995, the secretary shall achieve a net 2 increase of at least two hundred in the number of inmates employed in 3 class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the 4 number so employed on June 30, 1994;

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- (b) Not later than June 30, 1996, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least four hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 1994;
- 9 (c) Not later than June 30, 1997, the secretary shall achieve a net 10 increase of at least six hundred in the number of inmates employed in 11 class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the 12 number so employed on June 30, 1994;
 - (d) Not later than June 30, 1998, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least nine hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 1994;
 - (e) Not later than June 30, 1999, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least one thousand two hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 1994;
 - (f) Not later than June 30, 2000, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least one thousand five hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 1994.
- $((\frac{5}{1}))$ (8) It shall be in the discretion of the secretary to apportion the inmates between class I and class II depending on available contracts and resources.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. A new section is added to chapter 51.32 RCW to read as follows:
- If the department of labor and industries has received notice that an injured worker entitled to benefits payable under this chapter is in the custody of the department of corrections pursuant to a conviction and sentence, the department shall send all such benefits to the worker in care of the department of corrections, except those benefits payable to a beneficiary as provided in RCW 51.32.040 (3)(c) and (4). Failure

- of the department to send such benefits to the department of corrections shall not result in liability to any party for either department.
- **Sec. 27.** RCW 51.32.040 and 1999 c 185 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:

- (1) Except as provided in RCW 43.20B.720 ((and)), 72.09.111, 74.20A.260, and section 26 of this act, no money paid or payable under this title shall, before the issuance and delivery of the check or warrant, be assigned, charged, or taken in execution, attached, garnished, or pass or be paid to any other person by operation of law, any form of voluntary assignment, or power of attorney. Any such assignment or charge is void unless the transfer is to a financial institution at the request of a worker or other beneficiary and made in accordance with RCW 51.32.045.
- (2)(a) If any worker suffers (i) a permanent partial injury and dies from some other cause than the accident which produced the injury before he or she receives payment of the award for the permanent partial injury or (ii) any other injury before he or she receives payment of any monthly installment covering any period of time before his or her death, the amount of the permanent partial disability award or the monthly payment, or both, shall be paid to the surviving spouse or the child or children if there is no surviving spouse. If there is no surviving spouse and no child or children, the award or the amount of the monthly payment shall be paid by the department or self-insurer and distributed consistent with the terms of the decedent's will or, if the decedent dies intestate, consistent with the terms of RCW 11.04.015.
- (b) If any worker suffers an injury and dies from it before he or she receives payment of any monthly installment covering time loss for any period of time before his or her death, the amount of the monthly payment shall be paid to the surviving spouse or the child or children if there is no surviving spouse. If there is no surviving spouse and no child or children, the amount of the monthly payment shall be paid by the department or self-insurer and distributed consistent with the terms of the decedent's will or, if the decedent dies intestate, consistent with the terms of RCW 11.04.015.

(c) Any application for compensation under this subsection (2) shall be filed with the department or self-insuring employer within one year of the date of death. The department or self-insurer may satisfy its responsibilities under this subsection (2) by sending any payment due in the name of the decedent and to the last known address of the decedent.

- (3)(a) Any worker or beneficiary receiving benefits under this title who is subsequently confined in, or who subsequently becomes eligible for benefits under this title while confined in, any institution under conviction and sentence shall have all payments of the compensation canceled during the period of confinement. After discharge from the institution, payment of benefits due afterward shall be paid if the worker or beneficiary would, except for the provisions of this subsection (3), otherwise be entitled to them.
- (b) If any prisoner is injured in the course of his or her employment while participating in a work or training release program authorized by chapter 72.65 RCW and is subject to the provisions of this title, he or she is entitled to payments under this title, subject to the requirements of chapter 72.65 RCW, unless his or her participation in the program has been canceled, or unless he or she is returned to a state correctional institution, as defined in RCW 72.65.010(3), as a result of revocation of parole or new sentence.
- (c) If the confined worker has any beneficiaries during the confinement period during which benefits are canceled under (a) or (b) of this subsection, they shall be paid directly the monthly benefits which would have been paid to the worker for himself or herself and the worker's beneficiaries had the worker not been confined.
- (4) Any lump sum benefits to which a worker would otherwise be entitled but for the provisions of this section shall be paid on a monthly basis to his or her beneficiaries.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 28. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 29. (1) Sections 1 through 12, 20, and 28 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and take effect July 1, 2003.
- (2) Sections 13 through 19 and 21 through 27 of this act take effect October 1, 2003."

7 Correct the title.

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